NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price $2 per Annum—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, April 30, 1814. [Vol. [illegible]—No. [illegible]]

New and Interesting Work.

Just received, and for Sale at
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Book & Stationary Store,
THE HISTORY
Of the Expedition,

Under Capts. LEWIS AND CLARKE,
To the Source of the Missouri:

Thence across the Rocky Mountains, and down the river Columbia, to the *Pacific Ocean*, in the years 1804-5-6—by order of the government of the United States.

Prepared for the press by PAUL ALLEN, Esq. in two volumes, with a Map of Lewis and Clarke's track across the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.—Price 6 Dollars.—☞ A "Life of Capt. LEWIS," prefixed to the work, is from the pen of Mr. Jefferson.

New Poems.

Just received, and for sale as above,

THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS, a Turkish Tale, by Lord BYRON.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE FLOOD, a Poem, by JAMES MONTGOMERY, Author of the Wanderer of Swizerland, &c.

Also, just received, many other new and valuable Works, among them are:—

GANILH's Inquiry into the various systems of *Political Economy.*—Translated from the French, by D. BOILEAU.—1 vol. 8vo.

Travels in the United States of America, in the years 1806 and 1807, and 1809, 1810 and 1811.—By JOHN MELLISH.—In 2 vols.

Massachusetts Register, for 1814.

Edinburgh Review.

The 2d and 3d Volumes of the EDINBURGH REVIEW, are just received and ready for delivery.

Subscriptions are still received for this valuable Work; commencing with any number or volume.

Subscriptions are also received for the London QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Complete sets of which may be had as above.

Writing-Paper.

Also, just received,

100 Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER—And 250 Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices

Also—A supply of superfine Demy, Medium and Cartridge Paper, and 120 reams fine Wrapping-Paper.

April 16, 1814.

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

Landing from Ship Amable Antonia,

280 Hhds. new crop } MOLASSES.
25 tierces & 43 bbls }
15 Tons Logwood

Also, from Ship Amable Maria,

40 Hhds. brown Havanna SUGAR.
100 bbls. & 9 half bbls do. Do.
36 boxes do do Do
300 Hides

In Store,

270 Boxes Brown Havanna SUGAR
7 do. white Ditto
100 bags Coffee
20 Tons Logwood
70 barrels Ship Bread.

For sale by
PETER HARMONY.
Newport, April 16.

REMOVAL.

Henry Bull,

Takes this method to inform his customers and the public,

THAT he has removed to No 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-square, where he has for sale, an assortment of GROCERIES, by wholesale and retail; among which are a few Hogsheads and Tierces of excellent new crop *Molasses.*—He forbears resorting to the fashionable practice of advertising prices, but invites his customers to call, see and hear for themselves.

Newport, April 15.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale at their Store, on STEVENS's *Wharf.*

A QUANTITY of Russia, India and Ravens Duck; 30 hhds. good retailing Molasses; Gin by the Pipe; old sable and swede's Iron; Hoop Iron; anchors; cordage; superfine Flour; brown sugar; coffee; codfish; dried herring in boxes; Liverpool salt; Virginia Tobacco; sheathing paper; Tar; Turpentine, &c. &c.

Newport, April 22.

Silas Dean,

Has for sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

BLACK and blue superfine Broadcloths; cassimeres; marseilles vestings; fine cotton shirtings and cambricks; dimities, shawls, white threads, needles, bales blue india Goods, black silk velvets; fancy do. for vests, with a variety of other goods.

On the Wharf,

Rum, Madeira Wine, Coffee, cordage, Flour, Salt, Nutmegs & Cloves.
40 casks Rice.
100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel
50 do. Shad—50 half barrels Do
100 barrels Cod Oil.
40 do. Salmon—40 half bbls Do
40 half barrels Mackerel.
300 boxes smoaked Herring
20 Hhds Lime
Anchors, cables and camboosses

Also, A Brig of 90 Tons, built of the best materials

Newport, April 22.

Domestic Ware-House.

Joseph W. Eddy,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has opened a Store at No. 177 Thames-street, opposite of the foot of the Parade, which is intended to be kept exclusively for the sale of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURED GOODS, of every description.

He has now on hand:—

Plaids	Shirtings
Ginghams	Chambrays
Stripes	Knitting Yarns
Chex	Twist, &c.

And is now in daily expectation of receiving the best assortment ever before offered for sale in this town.

The following Woolen Goods will be received in a few days—Broadcloths, Cassimeres and sattinetts—Persons wishing any particular patterns manufactured, may be supplied at short notice.

*** This WARE-HOUSE being a part of an extensive manufacturing Establishment, all Goods will be sold (for cash only) at the lowest Factory prices.

Newport, April 23.

Straw Hats & Bonnets.

A GREAT Variety of fashionable Straw Hats and BONNETS, just opened and for sale at J. W. EDDY's Domestic Ware-house.

Newport, April 23.

Cheap Grocery Store.

Eliza Burlingham,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public

THAT she has opened a Grocery Store, at No 122, Thames-street, and offers for sale, Wines and Spirits Molasses, Honey, Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, spices, raisins, figs, almonds, jellies, &c. &c. comprising a general assortment, which she is determined to sell *cheap*, by wholesale or retail; she feels grateful for the patronage she has received from a generous public, and solicits a continuance of their favours.—

Just received, A handsome assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS.

Newport, April 23.

Daniel S[illegible]

[illegible]fully informs [illegible] the Public,

THAT he has [illegible] convenient Fire-Proof [illegible] No. 2, Market-square, where he [illegible] at all times be ready to receive G[illegible] on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him.

He will receive Goods for Storage on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Oct. 8.

New Goods.

James Mumford,

HAS just received from Boston, and for sale at his Store, No. 88, Thames-street:—Extra superfine blue, black and green BROADCLOTHS; drab, and black Cassimeres; blue and mixt Cord for pantaloons, which is of a superior quality; black and olive Velvets; ladies and gentlemen's cotton Hose; gentlemen's white and black silk hose; white jean; white and black cambrick; black silk florentreen, for vests; best treble gilt buttons, dimities, black & color'd lutestrings, very fine; handsome calicoes; ginghams and flag handkerchiefs; shirting and cotton cambricks; blue and yellow nankeens, suspenders, lace muslin shawls, do. half handkerchiefs, tapes and bobbins, needles, pins, fine linens; Russia diapers, black silk handkerchiefs, black kid gloves; black italian crape.—With many other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, as at any store in Newport.

Newport, April 28.

Duck, Sheeting, &c.

Russia and Ravens DUCK } *Just*
American Do } *Received.*
Russia Sheetings
40 Hhds. New-England Rum
50 boxes Claret Wine, entitled to drawback.

Also, A chebacco Boat, 33 tons burthen, nearly new, and well fitted in every respect for the Coasting trade.

For sale, by
J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, April 22.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

900 Bags Porte-Rico green COFFEE.
152 boxes brown SUGAR
37 do. white Do.
400 Hides—400 goat-skins
16 Hhds. syrup Molasses
40 bales Spanish leaf Tobacco.
50 kegs plug Tobacco, suitable for the West-India market.

For sale by
JOHN DOMEC,
No. 51, Thames-street.
Newport, April 21.

Jones & Rathbone,

Have for Sale,

500 Boxes Candles.
300 do. Soap
250 barrels Superfine Flour
10 Tons Archangel Hemp
850 Hhds. retailing Molasses
162 Boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
65 Hhds. West-India Rum
200 bags debenture Coffee.

They respectfully offer their services as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and refer for information respecting their establishment, to Messrs' JOHN G. & SAMUEL WHITEHORNE' of Newport.

Providence, April 22.

COTTON AND WOOL Machine Cards,

OF the best quality, procured on reasonable terms, at short notice, on application to EDWARD W LAWTON, No 170, or GEORGE ENGS, No. 173. Thames-street.

Newport, April 22.

Notice.

THE Subscribers inform the public, that they have formed a Co-Partnership in [illegible] under the Firm of

Beriah & Daniel Waite.

The[y] have taken the Store lately occupied by Major H BULL No 19 Market-square, where they propose transacting business on Commission. They solicit the public patronage, and pledge themselves that no exertion shall be [w]anting to render satisfaction.

The[y] offer for Sale, Gin by the pipe or barrel Brown sugar by the barrel, Flour by do West India and New-England Rum by the hogs[head] or barrel; Chocolate by the box—Lik[ewise] a general assortment of Groceries [illegible] The above articles will be sold cheap [for] cash, country produce, or approved credit

BERIAH WAITE, Jun.
DANIEL WAITE.
Newport, April 22.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A STEADY Female, to assist in the work of a family.—To such a one good wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, April 2[illegible].

Plymouth Beach Lottery.

FOURTH CLASS.

20,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

WHOLES, Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, may be obtained by orders left with

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
At his Truly Fortunate Lottery-Office,
No. 118, Thames-street.
Newport, April 15. tf.

A Brilliant little Scheme.

Washington Bridge Lottery, No. 3.

SCHEME.

10	Prizes of		$1000
5	do	of	500
5	do	of	100 Tickets
45	do		$100
200	do	of	50
3500	do	of	7

10,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars.

Nearly Two Prizes to Three Blanks

Subject to 15 per cent. deduction

The public are here presented with a scheme abounding in prizes to *do good.* Here is no overgrown prize to swallow half its funds, to swell the coffers of a rich man, or turn the head of a poor man giddy by its magnitude. Here is no vastly great prize, but an unusual number of such as maketh the heart glad.—The drawing will positively commence on or before the 13th day of May next, and continue each week until completed.

*** On Friday next, Tickets will rise to $5 50.

☞ Orders for Tickets and shares received at the truly Fortunate Lottery Office of JOSIAH C. SHAW, No. 118, Thames-street.

Newport, April 7. tf.

The High Prizes again From WAITE's Offices.

ON the first day of this month (April) was drawn the Capital Prize of 30,000 Dollars, in the Trinity-Church Lottery, now drawing in Baltimore, it was sold in

SHARES OF TICKETS,

SIGNED BY G. & R. WAITE,

Part of it to Mr. Workinger, Blacksmith, part to Mr. Snyder, Brass Founder, both of Baltimore, and other parts to adventurers in New-York and Philadelphia.—The fortunate holders of which are informed, that they may receive the Cash immediately, by applying at either of G and R. WAITE's Offices in New York, Albany, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

It is worthy of remark, that on the same day was drawn, a prize of Five Thousand Dollars in the Washington Monument Lottery, which was also sold by G & R WAITE, in Baltimore, to a gentleman of that city.—The Capital Prize of 20,000 Dollars in the late Pennsylvania Lottery, and one of 20,000 Dollars in the last Susquehanna Canal Lottery, were both sent from their Offices to Boston as was also a 20,000 Dollar Prize in the last named Lottery, sent from their Office to Providence; and in the New York Lotteries most of the Capital Prizes for many years past, it is well known have bee[n] sold by G. & R. WAITE, who have now for sale at their Truly Fortunate Lottery Offices, Nos. 64 and 38 Maiden-Lane, New-York, and No. 28, State-street, Albany, a great variety of Tickets and Shares in the

Board of Health Lottery,

Which is the next one to be drawn in N. York,

40,000 Dollars Highest Prize.

Distant Adventurers, by enclosing the cash may have Tickets and Shares forwarded by mail to any part of the United States, with perfect safety, and on as good terms as though they resided in the city; and at the end of the drawing they will be informed by G. & R. WAITE, of the fate of their Tickets

The Public will please to take Notice that all Tickets from G and R WAITE's Offices have their name printed on the back of each, [and] those without their name are not from their Offices.—They will advance Cash for Prizes as soon as drawn, and give all Lottery information gratis.

A liberal allowance made to those who buy a quantity of Tickets

Orders for Tickets in all the Eastern Lotteries, received at each of their Offices.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares in all the Southern Lotteries, received by

J C SHAW,
Agent for G & R. WAITE,
Newport, April 22. 3w

Paper-Hangings, Stationary and School-Books,

FOR SALE, AT
JAMES HAMMOND's
CIRCULATING LIBRARY, [and]
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 104, Thames-street.
Newport, April [illegible]

New Books & Stationary,

FROM BOSTON,
Just opened and for sale by
JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 118, Thames-street
[illegible]

WALKER on Education; [illegible] French and English Dictionary; Dickinson's Geography; [illegible] diseases of the Heart [illegible] Ely's Contrast; Ramsay's Washington; Mrs. Opie, on Temper; Tales of fashionable life; Naval History of the U. S.; Good men of modern date; [illegible] Calamities of authors; Retrospection, a poem; Eighteen Hundred and Eleven, a poem; Christian morals; British [illegible] Banks of Wye; Scottish Fiddle; Tales of real life; Monastery of St. Columb; Lady of the Lake; "The Book"; Tousier and Livingston on Merino; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Moral tales; Trotter on drunkenness; Rokeby; Solitude sweetened; Father's tales; Narrative poems on the female character; fifth edition of Giaour; Mourner comforted; Hints to non-commissioned officers; Evenings at home; Family sermons; Traits of Nature; Sinclair and Hortense; Mother's advice; Intellectual education; Portraiture of methodism; Faber, on the holy spirit; Minstrel; Southey's life of Nelson; Superstition of the Highlanders; Lewis and Clark's Travels.

Together with a variety of other Books not mentioned.

The above Books, with a general assortment of Stationary and School-Books, as good and cheap as can be bought in this state, are offered for sale.

☞ J. C. SHAW having made an arrangement with a distinguished Bookselling house in Boston, will in future be regularly supplied with such modern publications of the day, as may be in demand, as soon as from the press. Professional gentlemen, or those who wish for any favourite work, may be supplied within a few days notice, at the Boston prices.

Also just received, part of a case of real prime Dutch Quills, bought at Auction for cash.

Newport, April 15.

Men's and Children's HATS.

Just received from Boston and Hartford, and for sale at

George Wanton's

BOOK AND HAT STORE,

A COMPLETE Assortment of Men's, Youths and Children's HATS, of every quality and price, warranted not to crack or fade; all of which will be sold at the lowest Manufactory prices, viz:—

Men's fashionable Beavers, of an extra fine quality,
Do. superfine Beavers, with wide brims,
Do. cheap castor and plated Hats,
Youths black beaver, and Felt Hats,
A great variety Children's white and brown Beavers.

Also Just received, Two cases English Hats; Children's red and black morocco ditto.

BOOKS and STATIONARY as usual.

*** Subscribers for the *Rhode-Island Literary Repository* are requested to call and receive the first number of that work.

Newport, April 15.

For Freight or Charter,

A SWEDISH brig, 220 tons burthen, staunch and strong.—Apply to RICHMOND & ROGERS.

Who have for sale, Molasses, Sugar, 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Madeira Wine of a superior quality, and short yellow Nankins

Newport, April 2[illegible].

By the Mails.

OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 19.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Wilkinson to the Sec'ry of War, dated

Province of Lower Canada,
Odell Town, March 31st, 1814.

SIR—We have had an affair with the enemy, in which our troops have given them another test of firmness and valor.

Pursuant to the designs communicated to you in my last, and to accomplish your views if in my power, I entered Canada yesterday morning, and was met by the enemy near this place about 11 o'clock, whom we forced at every point of attack on the route to La Cole, distant from hence one league, and from St. John's six. We reached the former post about three o'clock, and found there a strong corps in possession of a spacious lofty stone mill, of which I had received some information. An eighteen pounder had been ordered forward to effect the destruction of this building, but it broke down, and after being repaired, the only road of approach, through a deep forest, was reported to be impracticable to a gun of such weight. An opinion prevailed at the same time with the chief engineer, Major Totten, founded on intelligence previously received, and several of the best informed officers, that an iron twelve would suffice to make a breach; but after a fair and tedious experiment at 300 yards distance only, it was discovered our battery could make no impression.

Brig. Gens Smith and Bissel covered our guns and Brig. Gen. Macomb, with a select corps, formed the reserve. The enemy had been reported, from a source considered strictly confidential, at two thousand five hundred strong, and his first attack of my right favored the report, from the use he made of congreve rockets and other indications of deliberate preparation; the corps, therefore, were held in high order to receive his combined attack. Yet believing in the efficacy of our battery, dispositions had been made to intercept the enemy should he evacuate the post, and to give it the utmost effect, we were obliged to take ground near the margin of the field which encompassed the mill.—During the cannonade, which was returned with vivacity by the enemy's gallies (I presume) several sorties and desperate charges were made from the mill upon our battery, which were repulsed with incredible coolness by the covering corps, at the expense of some blood and some lives on both sides; it is reported to me that in the last charge a Captain of Grenadiers and fifteen men fell together, but I cannot vouch for the fact. Finding all our attempts to make a breach unsuccessful, I withdrew the battery, called in my detachments, and having removed our dead and wounded and every thing else, fell back to this place about six o'clock.

Where a military corps appears to be universally animated by the same sensibilities, where the only competition is for danger and glory, individual distinctions seem improper, except in extraordinary cases, such as the conduct of the officers who commanded our battery yesterday. Capt. M'Pherson of the light artillery, (my military secretary) impelled by the noble spirit which marks his whole character, asked permission to take part in the operations of the day with his proper arm; he was indulged, and being first for command, took charge of the pieces which followed the advance and formed our battery, in which he was seconded by Lieuts. Larrabee and Sheldon. On opening his fire he seemed inclined to the opinion he could make an impression on the work, but he soon received a wound under the chin, which he tied up with his handkerchief and continued at his piece until a second shot, which broke his thigh, brought him to the earth. Larrabee had kept his station until shot through the lungs, and Sheldon kept up the fire until ordered to retire. The conduct of these gentlemen has, from the nature of their duties, been so conspicuously gallant as to attract the admiration of their brethren in arms, and should (I humbly conceive) be distinguished by the executive.

I have sent forward my wounded who can bear the movement to Plattsburgh or Burlington, and those who cannot will be provided for at Champlain.

I would hold this position until I receive further orders, were it not for the difficulty of transporting our provisions and the impossibility to cover the troops; but I shall not retire further than Champlain, which will place us twenty-five miles from St. John's and forty two from Montreal.

I cannot close this letter without confessing my obligations to my general and field officers, and to my general staff of every grade for the able and prompt support I received from them. So small an affair does not merit so tedious a detail, but it warrants the remark that it will produce a degree of self confidence, of reciprocal trust, of harmony and friendly attachment in this corps highly beneficial to the service. [illegible] to the officers [illegible] soldiers, worth a [illegible] happy parades.

[illegible] port, [illegible]

[illegible] will [illegible] captain and 4 subalterns, and this will be forwarded to morrow or next day. For the information of their friends, you have at foot the names of the wounded officers.

With great respect, &c.

JA. WILKINSON.

Names of officers wounded.

Capt. M'Pherson, Lt. Larrabee, light Artillery.—Lt. Green, 11th infantry.
Lt. Parker, 14th do.
Lt. Kerr, Rifle Regt.

The Honorable Secretary at War.

From the National Intelligencer.

Congress adjourned yesterday, a little after 5 o'clock. All the business before both Houses was acted on before 3 o'clock; but they adjourned for an hour to give time for the President to sign the enrolled bills, and, having received the bills with the signature, immediately adjourned to the last Monday in October.—The following is believed to be a correct list of the acts which have been passed at the session just closed.

LIST OF LAWS

Passed at the second session of the 13th Congress.

An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize, and of ships and vessels."

An act for the relief of George Walkington.

An act making partial appropriations for the year 1814.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1814.

An act making appropriations for the support of the [illegible] the United States for the year 18[illegible]

An act for giving further time to purchasers of public lands, to complete their payments.

An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in public or private armed vessels of the United States.

An act to authorise the issuing of treasury notes, for the service of the year 1814.

An act to provide for the return to their own districts, of vessels detained by the embargo, in districts other than those where they are respectively owned or belong.

An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1814.

An act to establish the mode of laying off the territory of Indiana into districts, for the election of its members of the legislative council.

An act to continue in force "An act to raise ten additional companies of rangers."

An act to authorise the President to receive into the service certain volunteer corps.

An act to raise three regiments of riflemen.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorising the re-enlistment, for longer periods, of men whose term of service are about to expire.

An act to amend the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of James Crawford.

An act for the relief of Richard Dale.

An act for the relief of Daniel Boone.

An act for the relief of William Piatt.

An act for the relief of Henry Fanning.

An act granting Moses Hook the right of pre-emption.

An act for the relief of Joshua Sands, late a collector of the customs for the port of New-York.

An act concerning Shawnee town.

An act to alter the time for holding the district courts of the United States for the Virginia district.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Wilson."

An act for the relief of Mary Philip Le Duc.

An act for the relief of Joseph W. Page.

An act for the relief of Samuel Ellis.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late a purser of the Hornet.

An act for the relief of Daniel M'Cauly and Samuel Rawlston.

An act for the relief of the owners of the cargo of the brig Patriota.

An act for the better organization of the courts of the United States within the states of New-York.

An act for the relief of Wm. Savage

An act for the relief of Seth Russel and Sons.

An act for the relief of Mary Cheever.

An act for the final adjustment of land-titles, in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri.

An act for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Missouri territory, and for other purposes.

Resolution expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Capt Oliver Hazard Perry, the officers, seamen, marines and Infantry, acting as such on board of his squadron

Resolution relative to the brilliant a[illegible] [illegible] for the relief of [illegible]

An act authorising the President of the U. States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned, to be enlisted for the term of five years, or during the war.

An act authorising the President of the U. States to grant certain permissions to the inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the U. States."

An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public land in the Mississippi territory.

An act for the better organising, paying and supplying the army of the U. States.

An act for the relief of William Stobart and Josiah Starkey.

An act to incorporate a fire insurance company in the town of Alexandria in the district of Columbia.

An act authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built, equipped and employed one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the United States

An act authorising the President of the United States to exchange a certain parcel of land in the city of New York, for other lands in the same city, or its vicinity.

An act making Elizabeth City the port of entry and delivery for the district of Camden, in the State of North Carolina.

An act for the relief of John Cahoone and others.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," &c.

An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the general assembly of the state of Tennessee.

An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of supplying Georgetown with water.

An act for the relief of Joseph Brevard.

An act for the relief of David Porter, his officers and crews.

An act authorizing an augmentation of the marine corps and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service.

An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act for the relief of John P. Williamson and Thomas Rice.

An act for the relief of Archibald M'Call

An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes."

An act granting pensions to officers and seamen serving on board of revenue cutters, in certain cases.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act for the relief of Augustus M'Kinney and Laysel Bancroft.

An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines, in the navy of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Jarvis Cutler.

An act to alter and establish certain post-roads.

An act for the relief of George Hamilton.

An act authorising a subscription to the laws of the U. States and for the distribution thereof.

An act authorising the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Erie.

An act for the relief of Benjamin W. Crowninshield.

An act for the relief of Dennis Clark.

An act to provide for the collection and preservation of such flags, standards and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the army and naval forces of the U. States, from their enemies.

An act to lessen the compensation for Marshals, clerks and attornies, in cases therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate the directors of the Washington Library.

An act in further addition to an act entitled An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States

An act to revive and continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia.

An act fixing the salary of the paymaster of the army, and allowing a sum for the employment of additional clerks in his office for the year 1814, and providing for the appointment of assistant district paymasters.

An act directing the disposition of the money paid into the courts of the U. S.

An act concerning certificates of confirmation of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana

An act to amend the act laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands, in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi, and Island of New-Orleans."

[illegible] company [illegible] ground.

An act fixing the compensation of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and of the clerk of the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of John Pitchlyn.

An act for the relief of John Whitney and Joseph H. Dorr.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year 1814.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 26.

Retaliation prisoners discharged.

We learned yesterday from Gen. Winder, who passed through this city on his way to Washington, direct from Quebec, where he has been held as a hostage in close confinement for some months past, but is now discharged in consequence of an arrangement entered into by our government with the British authorities in Canada for the release of the retaliation prisoners, that it extends to all except the first twenty three, claimed as Englishmen, which were captured by the British at the battle of Queenston, and sent home to England to be tried, for having been found in arms against their country, and the like number seized by order of the President of the United States and held as hostages in retaliation.

Fair American Cartel.—The arrival of this vessel at Liverpool is confirmed. The Charleston Courier Extra, of the 15th inst. contains extracts from London papers to the 12th of Feb. received via St. Marys, by a Swedish brig from Plymouth, England. The article by this arrival reads thus:

"The Cartel *Fair American*, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th of February, after the short passage of 18 days, announcing the appointment of Clay and Russell to proceed to Gottenburg."

On Wednesday last 18 of the British prisoners confined in the new prison at Philadelphia, as hostages by our government, and who were last month removed from Massachusetts, made their escape. Seven of them, two ensigns and four seamen have been taken up. With a watch-spring or some fine saw, they cut one of the bars of the window grating, made of case-hardened iron, one inch and a half thick, which gave an opening of 15 inches by 9.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-LONDON, APRIL 27.

Yesterday a smack, Sawyer, master, on her passage from New-York to Mystic was captured near this port. It is said she had flour on board.

Two ships and a brig were off New-Haven on Sunday last. Videts are constantly on guard; and every possible precaution is used to prevent surprise, and to repel the enemy with vigor in case of attack. The vast quantity of flour and the goods there, and more than 100 sail of vessels, are a strong temptation.

A few days since two men in a boat from this place, bound into Connecticut River for fish, were taken on board the enemy's ships and examined as touching *Torpedoes*. They were informed they had the names of most of those concerned in the Torpedoes; and theirs not being enrolled, they should be dismissed. One of them was put in irons for a short time; otherwise their treatment was as well as they wished, particularly on board the Sylph sloop of war.

The officers are much enraged and alarmed by the Torpedoes. A few weeks since one exploded under the spritsail yard of the La Hogue, and threw a column of water over her fore-top.

Newport,

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1814.

The Legislature of this State will convene in this town on Wednesday next, for the purpose of organizing the government for the ensuing year.

Official Details.—We give, in this day's Mercury, a letter from General Wilkinson to the Secretary at War, detailing the particulars of the disgraceful affair at La Cole Mills. The *National Intelligencer* has accompanied this letter with the following emphatic paragraph:—

"We are authorised to state that Gen. Wilkinson's late movement was not pursuant to the views of the War Department. These *views* (or orders) advised him to seize and hold a given position on Lake Champlain, and *admonished* him against an incursion into Canada."

List of the Acts of Congress.—In this day's Mercury, we have given a list of the acts passed by Congress, at the late session. It will be seen that the whole time of that legislative body has not been consumed in mere debate. The most interesting public acts, are those for laying and repealing the Embargo, &c.—For raising a loan of 25,000,000 of dollars, and for issuing Treasury Notes:—For augmenting the standing army; and giving enormous bounties to soldiers, while the pay of our gallant and hardy seamen are continued the same as before.

[illegible] There will be an armistice shortly, we have no doubt; but it will be arranged at Gottenburg, and not in this country.

Democratic Abuse.—We are sorry to find our illustrious President so grossly abused by his own supporters. A writer in the Kentucky Gazette, (a democratic paper) forgetting that no less a person than his own Mr. Clay is one of the commissioners, says:

"*That any peace, negociated under existing circumstances, can neither be lasting nor beneficial to the United States.* A peace cannot be *lasting*, because we have not made a sufficient display of strength, or skill, or energy during the present war to inspire confidence in our own resources or ability.—On the contrary, our weak points have been exposed by an inefficient army—by inefficient officers to lead the army—by the general ignorance concerning military affairs."

This beautiful picture, comprehending, as the writer well observes, such features as these "an inefficient army," "inefficient officers to lead them, and our general ignorance of military affairs" are arguments with this writer for continuing the war. He maintains that a peace now made cannot be lasting because we are not in a condition to fight any longer. Now for the reverse of the medal. The writer thus goes on:

"If then peace is not to be lasting, how can it *beneficial*? The nation has been put to the trouble, expense, and difficulty of changing its *peaceful habits* of thirty years standing—it has surmounted the greatest difficulties attending this *change*—it is just maturing its projects of success, in the erecting of manufactories and in vigorous exertions for an efficient warfare—when a *temporary peace*, at once blasts these fair prospects of solid happiness. Our army will be disbanded, all our military preparations lost—and the manufactures of the country will be forced to yield to another horde of *British merchants*—In fine, all the *habits* which war requires and creates will be annihilated, and we will soon be as we were previous to the war."

From this profound speculation it appears that we are now fighting England to learn how to fight, that war is a mere pugilistic game, and our eyes must be like those of Belcher in his contest with Burke, beat black and blue to teach us the science of defence in all its branches. Great-Britain is our school-master, and according to the arguments of this writer ought to receive wages for breaking our heads with so much dexterity.—The following paragraph is the best in the whole of this elaborate performance.

"These are our views of the effects of any peace that can at present be negociated. We offer them with frankness, and only require that they shall pass for as much as they are worth."

Gen. Wilkinson is recalled from the northern army. Gen Macomb assumed the command on the 16th inst and established his head-quarters at Plattsburgh. A court of enquiry is to sit at Fort Edward, on Lake George, to examine into the conduct of general W. in the last campaign; this court is assembled at the request of the general.

The Legislature of New-York closed their winter session on Friday week, after having passed 218 laws. Among them is an act for the promotion of Literature. It grants 100,000 dols. [illegible] compleating the buildings of Union College; 30,000 dols. for the discharge of its debts; 20,000 dols. for increasing and extending the philosophical and chemical apparatus; and 30,000 dols. for the augmenting the charity fund of said College, also, 40,000 dols. to Hamilton College; a tract of valuable land to Columbia College; 30,000 dols. to the College of Physicians, and 40[illegible] dols. to the Asbury African Church in the city of New-York. These grants to be raised by Lottery, under the direction of the Governor and Council.

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

RETALIATION.

It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to state, that the public authorities of the United States and Great Britain are relaxing in their measures of retaliation. *In consequence of* the indulgence shewn to Gen. Winder, the permission granted to him by Sir George Prevost to return for a time to his home, the President immediately extended *a like* indulgence to some British officers similarly situated.—About the period that our Executive was thus manifesting his willingness to keep pace with the adversary, in acts tending to promote the cause of humanity, Sir George Prevost, *without any knowledge of the fact*, allowed Colonel Lewis and Major Madison to leave Quebec, on parole, for the United States; and in pursuance of the same *philanthropic spirit*, the President, we understand, has given directions for the discharge *on parole*, of *all* the British officers now in custody as hostages, with permission for them to proceed to Canada.

Thus the retaliatory system, which [illegible]

[illegible] a way, [illegible] to leave little or no [illegible] on either side.—The indulgences granted to the hostages, by the public authorities, both in Canada and the United States, are *voluntary acts of benevolence*, and have been sufficiently simultaneous to deprive either government of the exclusive merit of having commenced them.

NORFOLK, APRIL 10.

A packet from Admiral Cockburn, containing despatches for government, was received by the Commandant, of this post on Sunday evening.

Nearly all the enemy's vessels are stated to be in the neighborhood of Annapolis. Their number is reported to be three 74's, two frigates, one brig, and some tenders. In Lynnhaven Bay, there are one 74, and two frigates, one of which came in yesterday.

The Winchester Gazette of the 9th instant, says, "an express from the Adjutant General's Office, of this State, arrived in this place late on Wednesday night, requiring 415 men to be furnished forthwith, from the counties of Frederick, Berkley and Jefferson, for the defence of Norfolk."

BOSTON, APRIL 29.

It was rumored yesterday that the frigate Constitution is directed to be held in readiness to carry to England a messenger with dispatches.

The Salem Register says an arrangement has been made for a General Exchange of Prisoners of War—and that cartels are to be despatched immediately.

Sixteen sail of coasting vessels, captured by the Chesapeake squadron, were burnt on the 8th and 9th inst.

FROM PROVIDENCE, APRIL 29.

Late Foreign News.

On Tuesday evening last, the Swedish schooner Eliza, Capt. Loddock, arrived here from St. Barts, after a passage of 20 days.—Nineteen passengers arrived in this vessel, most of whom went abroad in the capacity of masters of vessels. Dr. John Hendree, of Virginia, one of the passengers, informs, that the Eliza was captured, soon after she sailed, by the privateer Ramble, Capt. Goldsborough, with a crew of 20 negroes (the first Lieutenant being the *only white man* on board) and carried the same day into St. Christopher's, and that, after the passengers had ransomed the Eliza, she was permitted to proceed on her voyage to this port.

Previous to her sailing, London papers had been received as late as March 15, which furnished accounts of a battle within 40 leagues of Paris, between the French army commanded by Bonaparte in person, and the allied forces. A wing of the allied army, composed of Russians, was defeated, with the loss of 15000 prisoners.—[*This may be merely the echo of the exaggerated news received at New-York from France.*]

The same papers advised that owing to the bad conduct of the Spanish troops under Lord Wellington, he had been defeated by the French, and was on the retreat.—[*Letters to March 9, have been received from Bordeaux which make no mention of the above.*]

Dr Hendree adds, that the slaves in the Spanish Main having been declared free, had embodied to the number of 80,000, and were committing the most horrid murders; and that to prevent total destruction, the Spaniards had applied to the Commander in Chief of the British forces in the West-Indies.

On the 7th instant the Eliza was boarded by the Saratoga privateer, and politely treated, and in the latitude of Bermuda, was also boarded, and treated in like manner, by the privateer Hawk.

A British fleet of 600 sail, under a strong convoy, was to leave St. Thomas' on the 1st of May.

The crops in the Leeward Islands had suffered severely by droughts.

INTERESTING REMARKS.

We copy from the *Norfolk Ledger*, of the 16th inst. the following Remarks upon the abandonment of the restrictive system.—They are written with great ability, and deserve to be well considered:—

"It must be highly consoling to know, that the party who direct the concerns of this nation have at last become sensible, that the political and moral state of the world ought to have some influence on their measures. To this conviction we are indebted for the repeal of the embargo, and other restrictive measures. Our rulers have heretofore acted, as if their policy was to influence and control the rest of the world; the people have been taught to [illegible], that there was nothing which [illegible] could conceive, or interest suggest [illegible] could not be achieved; those [illegible] have sought the people's favor, [illegible] tered them into opinions, which [illegible] step, have conducted this nation to [illegible] brink of an awful precipice, down which these deceivers tremble to [illegible] and from which, their hands and [illegible], they are endeavoring to withdraw. It was in vain that those who only sought the people's good, predicted the consequences that would flow from measures, that partook [illegible] relinquished, without any apparent or material change of circumstances.

The experience of the first embargo, one would have thought, was sufficient to have satisfied every one, that as a measure of coercion, directed against Great-Britain, it was inefficient to any object that could be attained, and at the same time compensate for the sacrifices it was unavoidably attended with on our part. At that time, England was at war with almost all Europe; she did not change her course; she never directly or indirectly expressed a desire for its removal, and it is a fact notorious, that our government made the first overture for its removal, which afforded the British minister an opportunity of uttering a bitter sarcasm; every one will, no doubt, remember Mr. Canning's reply, to the proposition of removing, what he called, our "inconvenient restriction."

After this experience of a measure which had subjected the nation to great loss, and to the ridicule of our opponent, it was hardly to be expected, that the same system would be renewed, under circumstances which rendered the accomplishment of the avowed object still more hopeless than before. Our second embargo was laid, when England was at peace or in alliance with nearly all Europe. One of the first measures of the enemy, after the war was seriously entered into, and his overtures for accommodation was rejected, was to put all the ports of the *exporting states* into a strict blockade. Does any one imagine, that Great-Britain did not ascertain most clearly that she could dispense with our provisions, before she adopted this measure? It were insanity to suppose otherwise: That the blockade was not a measure of finesse, as some suppose, is demonstrated by facts. The blockade of the Delaware and Chesapeake, (from whence three-fourths or more of all our provisions are exported) took place early in February, 1813; some time after, in June following, (the enemy having ascertained, that by means of inland navigation and land-carriage, considerable quantities of provisions were carried to, and shipped from states not included in the first blockade, all the ports from New-York to the Mississippi, were declared blockaded. In this situation things remained, until about the middle of December, 1813, when Mr. Madison discovered that an embargo was necessary; he accordingly recommended it, and it passed as a matter of course; we say as a matter of course, because the edicts of the king, under the old French monarchy, were not more regularly registered by the parliaments, than the presidential recommendations become acts of Congress.

We have said that it is matter of consolation, that the ruling party find that the political situation of the world, ought to have some influence on their measures. They have made this declaration, and so far it is good; and we hope, that, if for the sins of this nation, they are much longer to govern it, they will not relapse into their former errors.

But where we ask was the wonderful change in the state of the world, between December, when the last embargo was laid, and the last of March, when the embargo and all its associates were to be abandoned? Will it be said that Bonaparte cannot now possibly give law to Europe? When the embargo of December last was laid, it was clearly ascertained that the Allies were too powerful for him; the battle of Jutterboch and others had been fought, and their results known here in November. The Bramble arrived in December, bringing intelligence of the great battles near Leipsic, and the complete annihilation of Bonaparte's influence over the continent of Europe. What has since happened, is rather to be regarded as the effects of former causes, than any new cause. It may then be asked, why were not the restrictive measures abandoned after the arrival of the Bramble? Was it necessary, that the Allies should advance to the gates of Paris, before Bonaparte and his system would be abandoned?

In agreeing to abandon their measures on account of the changes in Europe, those who govern must relinquish their pretensions to political foresight, the want of which, though it be no crime in private life, is a crime in men, who have spared no means to get into public life, for we believe few of those now in power can say with truth, that the offices they fill, have been forced upon them. When all these measures shall be considered upon dispassionately, they will excite astonishment, and it will be difficult to discover what were the motives that produced their adoption, and what were the *real* motives for relinquishing them.

Surely when the people reflect seriously, and discard the feelings of party pride, when they have such evidence of the insufficiency of their rulers, confidence will be withdrawn from those, who from their talents do not deserve it.

When the administration had *selected* our enemy, (for we had as much cause of war against France as England,) it was very evident that from the enemy's force, his efforts would be directed against our commerce, in other words [illegible] With this [illegible] prospect, would it have been imagined, that this was a season for suicidal measures, restraining the enterprize, and cramping the industry of the nation? Was it not more natural to have supposed that industry and enterprise would have been fostered with parental care and solicitude. Our ports should have been thrown open for imports of every sort, with a view to revenue; and for exports, in order to turn a part of our surplus produce to some account. It will be said the enemy's blockade would have defeated those objects; if so, there was no occasion for the embargo, but such is not the fact but in part; much would certainly have been taken by the enemy, but much would have escaped, and all that belonged to neutrals, would have been their loss, and not ours, and the enemy, and the nations neutral, as to us, would have disputed seriously upon the enforcement of the blockade, for the dissentions between neutrals and belligerents, are as certain as war, and neutrality. These dissentions might have assumed an aspect, that might have caused the enemy to pause. But we are told that Canada, and the enemy's fleet would have been supplied with our provisions, these objections have been answered, that Canada exported provisions beyond the consumption of any additional number of men that may be sent there, on account of the war, and the supplies to the fleet are too insignificant to deserve notice.

As to the West-Indies, we are well informed that when peace takes place, we shall not export one fourth of the corn to them that we used. All the lands that will not produce cane are cultivated in corn. As to flour, there arrived at the island of Barbadoes, by the last fleet, 10,000 barrels of English flour, which was selling at sixteen dollars; nearly as large a quantity at St Thomas, and to other islands in proportion."

NEW PAINTING.

FROM A BRITISH PUBLICATION.

Mr. West has for several months been engaged on a grand epic painting. The subject represents Christ brought out from the judgment hall by Pilate, who presents him to the chief priest Caiaphas and rulers of the people, "saying unto them, ye have brought this man unto me as one that perverteth the people, and behold I have examined him before you, and have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof ye accuse him." *Luke*, xxiii 14.

It is one of the largest ever painted by Mr. West, being 34 feet by 16 feet, with the principal figures somewhat larger than life. The subject is evidently one of the highest interest that could be chosen by a painter, and affords scope for every variety of passion. The *resignation* of Christ, the *authority* of Pilate, the *pride* of the chief priests, the *hatred* of the Pharisees, the *scorn* of vulgar prejudice, the *surprise* of many at the sentence, the *grief* of the mother of Jesus and other women, the passive *curiosity* of mere spectators, and finally the disciplined *indifference* of the Roman soldiery who were to execute the sentence, serve to exercise and to prove the great talents of the painter. Such a picture, so happily conceived, involving the great variety of passions displayed by 120 figures, so correctly drawn, so completely grouped, so naturally coloured, and in such harmonious keeping, we feel it our duty, as well in justice to Mr. West, as to our readers, and to the age, to say, we have seldom, if ever, seen before. It certainly has not, as a grand epic picture, any superior in England; though we do not forget the great collections of ancient and modern masters with which the country is covered; neither the cartoons, nor the Adelphi pictures of Barry, the chef d'œuvres of Sir Joshua, Mr. West's former pictures, the wonders of Blenheim, Burleigh, Grosvenor House, Wilton, Corsham, or other able and royal collections. We are aware, that in challenging this comparison, and in doing justice to the greatest modern painter in England, and perhaps in Europe, we may provoke the taunts of some of Mr. West's rivals, and draw on him some impertinences of anonymous criticism—We have however, honestly done our duty, and for the credit of the taste of the age, in regard to this subject, we wish our influence were predominant and universal! We understand this great picture is likely to be finished by Christmas, and that Mr West intends to exhibit it on his own account, either by itself or in a gallery filled with many of his chief performances during the Half Century which has elapsed since his arrival from Italy. In this age of speculation, the greedy spirit of which reaches the elegant, as well as the useful arts, we are not surprised that the painter has already been offered by some dealers *Ten Thousand Guineas* for this *chef d'œuvre*, or *Seven Thousand* and the profits of the first season. His famous picture of *Christ Healing the Sick*, for which he received but three thousand guineas, has, we are told, already [illegible] thirteen thousand in the pr[illegible] its exhibitions, and in subscriptions for prints.

DIED.

[illegible] the Hon. [illegible] Otis [illegible] Secretary of the [illegible] U. Senate. Mr. Otis was a [illegible] in the old Congress [illegible] in which capacity he served until the adoption of the Federal Constitution.—He then became the first elected Secretary of the Senate of the U. S. and continued to discharge the duties of that office, from the first day of the organization of that body, to the close of the last session, without *the absence or intermission of a single day.*

At Portsmouth on the 27th inst. Mrs. Lydia Cornell, consort of Capt. George Cornell, in the [illegible] year of her age.

In this town on the 27th inst. Miss Esther Fairbanks, daughter of the late Mr. David Fairbanks, of this town, in the 39th year of her age.—Her funeral will be to-morrow afternoon, immediately after divine service, from her late residence on Golden-Hill, which the friends and relations of the family are requested to attend.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
April 30, 1814.

ENTERED,
Sloop George, Davis, New-York.
CLEARED.
Ship Europa, Swaogin, Archangel.

No foreign arrivals at this port, for more than a week past.

On Tuesday evening, a Swedish brig and sch'r from the West-Indies, were with the squadron off New-London, detained. A Swedish brig from do. which had likewise been detained, had been released, and arrived at New-London.—The Peacock sloop of war had joined the ships off New-London. La Hogue lay in Gardner's Bay on Tuesday.—There were no vessels of war above New-London on Wednesday.

Edinburgh Ency-clopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

THE 9th half Volume of the American Edition of the NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Subscribers will please call, or send written orders for their Numbers; and, agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery of the Books.

Also, just received,
MADEMOISELLE DELAFAYETTE, an Historical Novel, illustrating the character and manners of the Court of Louis XIII.—By MADAME DE GENLIS—Two vols. in one.—Price $1.
April 30, 1814.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Sugar, Tea and Coffee,

By Wholesale and Retail,
At Peace Prices.

Also, just received,
A general assortment of DRY GOODS adapted to the season.—*In particular*, 2000 pieces Yellow Nankeens, of superior quality.

For sale by
P. O. RICHMOND.
Newport, April 30. 3w

Candles.

THREE hundred Boxes Sperm CANDLES, for sale for cash or approved paper, by
JOSEPH MANTON.
Providence, April 25.

H A T S.

B. & S. G. Weaver,

HAVE just received from the manufacturers of Boston and Hartford, an elegant assortment of gentlemen's best beaver, castor and plated HATS.—*Also*, a general assortment of Youth's and children's nap and felt do which they are now opening, and offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other store in the state. They have likewise on hand a general assortment of their own manufacture, inferior to none.—They have 1000 muskrat skins, of a superior quality, which they will sell for [illegible]

Newport, April 27. 2m

VALUABLE STAND.

FOR SALE, or TO LET.

THAT valuable Estate, now occupied by the Subscriber, situated in Thames-street.—There are few better situations in Newport for almost any kind of business.—A particular description is rendered unnecessary, as the estate is well-known.—For terms, &c. apply to
JOHN NICKLYE.
Newport, April 30.

[illegible]
1000 Bushels Lisbon SALT,
5 Pipes GIN.
50 Bags COFFEE.
5 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR.
Conditions at the Sale.
WHEELWRIGHT & LOVEL [illegible]
Newport, April [illegible]

On *THURSDAY*, [illegible] o'clock *A. M.* [illegible] *Mr. Townsend's Coffee-house*, [illegible]

A NEW and fashionable [illegible] Chaise, with a [illegible] Terms made known at the [illegible]
Also, immediately after,
A second-hand SULKY.
E. B. [illegible]
Newport, April 23.

Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders are requested to attend their Annual Meeting for the choice of Thirteen Directors agreeably to Charter, at the Room recently occupied as their Office, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at XI o'clock A. M. and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them.
C. FOWLER, JOHN L. BOSS, JONATHAN BOWEN, } Committee.
Newport, April 29.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Missionary Society of Rhode-Island* is appointed to be holden on TUESDAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Meeting-House of the Subscriber, where in addition to the Members, any person so disposed may attend. The Discourse before the Society is to be delivered the evening of *Election Day*; after which there is to be a collection to aid the funds of the Society.—The Members of the society who cannot attend the Meeting, will appoint some persons to act for them, on the question:—"Shall the Constitution be altered to admit of holding the Annual Meeting at a time different from the week of the General Election, and in other towns in the State besides this?"
CALEB J. TENNEY, *Sec'ry.*
Newport, April 30.

Plymouth Beach Lottery.

FOURTH CLASS.

20,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.
Drawn in July next.

☞ *Present price of Tickets $1—but will shortly advance.*

Apply at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY—where Cash will be given for Prize Tickets in the 3d class Plymouth Beach Lottery—or received in exchange for Tickets in the 4th Class.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE Members of the 3d Company of Militia of the town of Newport, are hereby notified to meet at the State-House THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for Officers of said Company, for the year ensuing.
S. PEARCE, *Captain.*
W. W. FREEBORN, *Lieut.*
EDWARD SMITH, *Ensign.*
Newport, April 30.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the U. S. Gun-Boat No. 37 in this harbour, on the night of the [illegible]th inst. a Seamen by the name of THOMAS DYER, five feet, two or three inches high, short black hair, black eyes, and of a flush complexion; had on when he went away, a blue jacket and trowsers, and a new hat.—Whoever will take up said Deserter, and deliver him in Newport, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.
THOMAS M. MOORE, *Sailing-Master.*
Newport, April 26, 1814.

Providence, sc.—*Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas. April* 28, 1814.

WHEREAS the General Assembly at their February Session, 1814, extended to SAMUEL DURFEE, of Smithfield, [illegible] wright, the benefit of an Act passed in [illegible] A. D. 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors."—Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of said Samuel, to appear at said Court, if they see fit, to be holden at Providence on the Second Monday of May next, to nominate Commissioners to receive an Assignment of said [illegible] estate, according to law.
W. R. DANFORTH, *Clerk.*

Newport, sc.—*Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas, April* 29, 1814.

WHEREAS James Westgate, of Newport, in the county of Newport, [illegible] has this day filed in said Office [illegible] General Assembly at their [illegible] granting him the benefit of [illegible] passed June 1756, entitled [illegible] the relief of Insolvent Debtors. [illegible] therefore to notify the creditors of the said James, that they be and appear, if they see fit, at the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport on the third Monday of May next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said James Westgate.
ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Offer for sale, at their Store, No. 11, Thames-street,
[illegible] Boxes Havanna brown SUGAR
30 Hhds. & 70 bbls. Muscovado Do.
60,000 wt. COFFEE entitled to debenture
[illegible] Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
10 Pipes GIN, 3d & 4th proof.
50 bbls prime Beef—20 do Pork
140 barrels Mackrell
60 bbls Tar—40 do Turpentine
20 pieces Russia Duck
2000 bushels Lisbon SALT
15 [illegible] Teneriffe
Spanish Segars.
Newport, April 9.

William Blodget,

OFFERS for sale, just received by the sloops Gen. Greene, Juno Polly and Huntress :—
476 barrels } Superfine new FLOUR
36 half do. }
470 kegs of Butter and Lard,
150 Barrels Prime and cargo Pork,
24 pipes of Gin and Whiskey
20 Hhds. pure West-India Rum.
In Store,
Rectified Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Cogniac Brandy, Souchong and Bohea Tea, [illegible] upland, [illegible] and Brazil Cotton, coffee, starch, pork, copperas, Wines, Roman vitriol, Pimento, loaf and lump sugars, white and brown Havanna Sugars, Logwood, salt petre, &c.
Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.— [illegible] and the whole amount [illegible] most liberal terms.
[illegible] Nov. 12.

Co-partnership Formed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of

DYER & POTTER,

And tender their services as *Auction & Commission Merchants*, from and after this date, and will occupy the store of said DYER, in Market-street, assuring their friends and the public, that all business confided to them, will at all times have their best attention. Cash will be liberally advanced, on all kinds of merchandise deposited for public or private sale, and all sales made will be guaranteed and discounted on the most accommodating terms.

ELISHA DYER,
CHARLES POTTER.

DYER & POTTER offer at private sale
10,000 pounds of best green Coffee, in bags and tierces
3 pipes 4th-proof Brandy, Expedition's cargo.
70 boxes spermaceti Candles
5 tons Logwood—5 do. Fustick
2 do Nicaragua wood
3 do first quality clean Hemp
1 do Copperas
A few boxes of white Havanna Sugars
30 bags of Pepper
10 boxes brown Sugar
60 bales Calcutta Twine.
Providence, Oct. 11.

TO LET,

THE western part of the House, with a small Garden Lot, now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the Hill.—Apply to

R. T. ELLERY.

Newport, March 16.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers suffer considerable injury every Season, from persons travelling over their Fields and Fences in all directions, particularly from those who carry guns and dogs; by which practice, their Cows and other Stock are frightened and driven about the fields, the grass, &c. trod down, and the walls and fences damaged.—As they have not always an opportunity of personally informing those who thus trespass upon them, no doubt unintentionally, and without thought, they therefore take this method of earnestly requesting that the practice they complain of may be discontinued; and that no person will in future travel across their Lots, on any pretence whatever.

Constant Taber, Thomas Townsend, John Easton, Stephen T. Northam, Samuel Vernon, Edward Simmons, Benjamin B. Mumford, James Mann[illegible] d, Audley Clarke, Stephen Cahoone.
Newport, April 7.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

March 30, 1814.

THE Creditors of BENJAMIN TAYER of Newport, Cabinet-maker, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June, 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," should not be granted. SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

[illegible] of Rhode-Island &c.

April 2, 1814.

[illegible] Creditors of JOHN COOKE of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, then and there to shew cause if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made and passed in the year 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.
SAMU[illegible] Sec'ry.

Account-Books.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have constantly for Sale,

A LARGE Assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS, made of the best materials, which will be sold (wholesale or retail) as cheap as at any Book-Store, or Manufactory, in New-England.

BOOK BINDING

Of every description, executed in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Stationary and School-Books,

Of every description, furnished (*wholesale and retail*) by R. & B. at their usual moderate prices.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have on hand, as usual,

An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, as low as at any Book-Store in America.
Gentlemen of the Law, and others, will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.
April 9, 1814.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer at Private Sale,

THE Cargo of the Swedish barque *Urania*, consisting of :—
184 Hhds }
6 Tierces } MuscovadoSUGARS.
145 Barrels }
26 Hhds & 30 bbls layed Ditto
111 Hhds. 22 Tierces, and 46 bbls. Retailing MOLASSES.
Now landing on GYLES's Wharf.

A L S O,

36 Qr-casks and 7 half pipes old Madeira WINE
25 Hhds 2d proof West-India Rum
2 Pipes Cognac Brandy
2 coils Rope
30 bbls New-York superfine Flour
30 bundles Hoops
5 Pipes country Gin.
Newport, March 4.

Henry Moore,

Offers for Sale,

GIN, 50 Pipes of Sisson's manufactory—*Rum*, 10 hhds. W. I. 3d & 4th proof, of prime sch'r Louisa's cargo—*Brandy*, French and Spanish—*Wine*, Madeira and Lisbon—*Molasses*, in hhds and bbls.—*Sugars*, Havanna and Muscovado, by box, &c.—*Teas*, hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea, by the chest—*Coffee*, by the bag—*Salt*, coarse and fine—Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, cassia, cayenne pepper, yellow snuff, sweet and lamp oil, iron and stone ware, a few grass Bed-cords.
And a great number of other articles too numerous to mention.—All which will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit, as low as can be purchased in Rhode-Island.
Newport, April 2.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do.
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls Mess & 34 do prime Beef
48 do. cargo No. 1 Do.
22 do. Refuse Do
60 boxes chocolate—32 do. candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.
Newport, Nov 4.

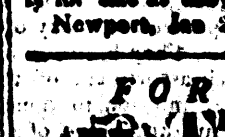
New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather Beds, from 20 to 5 Dollars, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 3, Charles-street.

Likewise, An assortment of MATTRASSES, of every description, constantly for sale as above.
Newport, Jan 25.

FOR SALE,



THE Ship RAPID, burthen 367 Tons, and the Ship WILLIAM & HENRY, burthen 304 tons.—Both Ships are well found, and have been sheathed with cedar boards, plained, and painted with verdigrease.—Apply to

C. COOK, or
C. GYLES.

Newport, April 2

SHAD, FOR SALE.

72 Barrels and 28 half bbls. SHAD, in excellent order for shipping.—Apply to M & W THURSTON, Broad-street, or HENRY BULL, No 95. Thames-street, corner of Market-square.
Newport, April 16.

Rhodes & Cahoone

Have for sale,

3000 wt. Spanish Tobacco.
10 Hhds. [illegible]
500 barrels Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore superfine Flour.
75 Hhds. New-England Rum.
Newport, Jan. 28.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 9, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.
46 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSES
53 barrels }
124 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.
Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf
Newport, Oct. 10.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.
SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.
☞ Articles to answer as recommended.
Newport, Nov. 20.

E L E G A N T

New Goods.

Just received and for Sale, at

E. W. Lawton's,

AN Invoice of really elegant GINGHAMS, Prints, Fancy Muslins, 4-4 and 8-4 Cambrick and shirting Cottons.
ALSO, The best assortment he has ever offered, of every description of *American Manufactured Cotton Goods* from the most approved Factories in New-England, which in point of colour or texture, shall always be warranted equal to the recommendation.
Newport, Jan. 22.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Town-Council of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport, and State of Rhode-Island, Administrator upon the estate of

SAMUEL ELAM,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, and having taken upon myself that trust by giving bond as the law directs, hereby request all persons, having demands upon said estate, to present their accounts for payment,—And all persons indebted to said Estate are also requested to make immediate payment.

WM. ROTCH, jun. *Administrator.*
New-Bedford, 1st mo. 31st, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of

JAMES CAHOONE,

late of Newport, deceased, and having taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands upon said estate, to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

S. CAHOONE, *Executor.*
Newport, March 10.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION

On MONDAY, May 16, 1814, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, by order of the Supreme Judicial Court.

ALL the right, title and interest which the late Capt. *John Norris*, held at the time of his death, in and to a certain Lot of Land, with the Dwelling-House, &c. thereon, situated in Newport, on the Hill, bounded southerly on Mill-street, and adjoining the estate of Capt. Robert Lawton.—Conditions made known at the sale.

ELIZABETH NORRIS, *Adm'x.*
Newport, April 9.

WASHINGTON, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 29, 1814.*

WHEREAS the General Assembly at their October Session, 1813, extended to NATHAN POTTER of Westerly, the benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors." Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of said Nathan to [illegible] at said Court, if they see fit, to be [illegible] South Kingstown, on the fourth [illegible] April next, to nominate Com[illegible] to receive an Assignment of said N[illegible] estate, according to law.

JAMES HELME, Jun. Clerk

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale, By the Brigs Neutrality and Maria,

420 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSES
33 do. Green COFFEE.
50 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto
6 Tons Logwood.
Newport, March 10.

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

Has for Sale,

A VERY general Assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, at his Drug and Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street.
Also, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c. as heretofore.
Newport, March 4

G. W. Martin,

Has for Sale at No. 32, Long-Wharf

298 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
60 Boxes brown SUGAR.
32 casks Roco.
10 Hhds. [illegible]loves.
Cash liberally advanced for Goods for public or private sale.
Newport, March 23.

Benjamin Ruggles

Offers for sale at his Store, on Lyon's Wharf.

SIX Hundred Barrels FLOUR, in whole and habarrels, part of which is southern Flour, fresh, and suitable for families use.
Also, 300 spanish Oxx Hides.
Newport, Jan. 29.

John B. Lyon

Has for sale, at No. 6 Lyon's, and No 4, Scott's Wharf.

36,000 lbs. Green COFFEE, in hhd and bbls entitled to debenture.
50 bbls. mess and 50 do prime Beef
60 do prime Pork ;
200 do Tar, large barrels
50 pieces Russia Duck
75 do Ravens do.
Sheathing-boards and Nails, constantly on hand, at No. 6, Lyon's wharf where Ship Stores, &c are put up at the shortest notice.
Newport, March 17.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE Estate of *David Huntington* deceased, consisting of a Dwelling-House, containing 5 rooms on a floor, a stable, chaise and wood-house, all in good repair.—Apply to ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, Tiverton, or to

DAVID WILLIAMS.

Newport, 2d of 4th mo. 1814.

William White,

Has for sale, at No. 11, Long-Wharf

3 Hhds. first quality Rum
2 Pipes do, Gin.
3 do. Malaga Wine
1 do. Lisbon do.
20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
2 chests hyson-skin Tea
1 do souchong do.
10 qr-chests Bohea do.
20 sacks cassia.
9 bags cocoa—6 do. Pepper.
8 boxes Spanish Segars.
5 do. playing Cards.
10 do. candles—5 do. soap.
38 kegs butter—2000 wt. cheese.
Also, A general assortment of Groceries as usual.
Newport, Nov. 4

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THAT large and convenient Dwelling House, with the Garden, Stable, &c. situated in Thames-street, Newport, and lately occupied by Col. *James Perry*.—For terms, &c. apply to WM. M. ALLSTON, in Newport, or to the subscriber.

JAMES R. DOCKRAY.

Jamestown, April 8.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trusting the crew of the spanish ship *Amable Antonia*, on my account, as I will pay no debt contracted by them.

ANTONIO PEREZ.

Newport, April 15, 1814.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of WILLIAM FORD, late of said Newport, deceased represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

ELEAZAR TREVETT } Com'rs
JOB CORNELL. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SUSANNAH FORD, *Adm'x*
Newport, April 5, 1814.

Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received, and for sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

A L S O,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Demy, foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms in Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time, containing whatever is worthy of note, as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c. Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—*By an American Gentleman.*
May 2[illegible] 1813.

[illegible]OMES [illegible] ROVING AND SPINNING MACHINE

THE subscribers have purchased the right of building, vending and using the above Machine, in the counties of Newport and Bristol, R. I.—Its most [illegible] advantages and usefulness may be [illegible] a few [illegible]
First.—It possesses the principle of spinning the Merino and other wool [illegible] machine, with great exactness and remarkable facility.
Second.—It will spin the common wool [illegible] from the roll without roping, [illegible] or common broadcloths.
Third.—It will spin cotton, when [illegible] carded, as fine and even as [illegible] common wheel; with equally increased [illegible]
Fourth.—It is very convenient for [illegible] and twisting threads, cotton or yarn, [illegible] description, with astonishing expedition.
Fifth.—Its operation is not half so [illegible] as the English Jenny, and it is easily managed by girls or children, with [illegible]
Sixth.—It will produce a saving, over common wheel, of from 20 to 30 dollars [illegible] the manufacture of every hundred [illegible] cloth.
Seventh.—It supercedes the great [illegible] of the two English machines, as it [illegible] the same operations of the Billy and [illegible]
Let these facts be duly considered, by [illegible] and liberal minds, together with the saving of time, labour, trouble, and expense of board and wages, when one [illegible] will perform the service of five or six, [illegible] usual method of spinning, and but few [illegible] hesitate in procuring the *Domestic Roving Spinner*.—It will also give a powerful [illegible] to enterprize, and stimulate the females of the community, to vie with each other in habits of industry, as with 20 or 30 [illegible] an active girl will furnish yarn sufficient to keep 2 or 3 looms constantly in operation, and earn from 20 to 30 dollars per month.
It may be observed, that one of these machines occupy but little more space than a common bed, and can be removed with ease.—Let every Farmer encourage the [illegible] Sheep, and promote American Manufactures.—Let the splendid habitation, as well as the humble cottage, become a little Factory. In this way, our country will become independent.—If individuals are not able, neighbourhoods join in the purchase of a machine, and the expense will be trifling.
Ladies and Gentlemen are invited at No. 5, Farewell-street, [illegible] their own satisfaction; and [illegible] wish to purchase machines, [illegible] for the season, are requested to make [illegible] early [illegible]
Satisfactory certificates, [illegible] may be seen, and every information given, [illegible] by applying to the subscribers.
Good and warranted machines, [illegible] ber of spindles required, will be [illegible] short notice, and instructions given [illegible] on reasonable terms, by applying to
STEPHEN [illegible] CORNELL [illegible]
(New[illegible]
PAUL BA[illegible]EY of Newport
Newport, Oct. 24, 1813.

TO LET,

A LARGE convenient House, Garden, with a good well of water, No. 5, Clarke-street:—For particulars enquire of

DAVID [illegible]

Newport, April 2.